

JOHN Q. HARRIS & CO.
REAL ESTATE
HOUSE AGENTS
COLLECTORS
CONVEYANCERS,
NOTARIES PUBLIC

And Land Agents of the Illinois Cent
and Southern and Northwestern com
panies.
South Cor. of 5th St. and Ohio Street
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

THE BULLETIN.

Official Paper of the City and County.

J. Q. HARRIS, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN.
One year, by carrier, in advance, \$10.00
One year by carrier, if not paid in
advance, \$12.00
One month, by mail, 1.00
Three months, by mail, 3.00
Six months, by mail, 5.00
One year, by mail, 10.00

TERMS OF WEEKLY BULLETIN.
One year, by carrier, in advance, \$1.00
One year by carrier, if not paid in
advance, \$1.25
Three months, by mail, .30
Six months, by mail, .50
One year, by mail, 1.00

Reading matter on every page.

In the government sixteen dollars
and in the private one dollar and
a half. The result for McClure in
1864.

The meeting of the Michigan state
grange at Kalamazoo last week drew to-
gether eight hundred persons of busi-
ness.

The Washington correspondent of the
"Courier-Journal" says President Grant
was under the influence of liquor when he
called on Don Platt with the intention of
using his loaded cane on the head of the
editor of the "Capital." Lieutenant Fred
should join a temperance society.

The total cost of the centennial exhibi-
tion is estimated at ten million dollars.
Of this sum the city of Philadelphia and
the railroads connected with it have raised
three millions, five hundred thousand dol-
lars. No other city or state has as yet
contributed aid, though much talk has
been indulged in on the subject. There
remains but a little over two years until
the exhibit will take place, and whatever is
to be done should be done quickly, unless
the people of the country are indifferent
as to whether the centennial celebration is
a success or a failure.

The Rev. E. C. Wins, secretary of the
American Prison association, addressed
the members of the general assembly on
the subject of prison reform, on Wednes-
day night last. At the conclusion of the
lecture, Geo. Bane, one of the Illinois com-
missioners, moved a committee of
the legislature be appointed by the
chair to co-operate with the prison associa-
tion of Illinois, to take measures to carry
into effect the methods of
reform suggested. Sena-
tors Canfield, Whiting, Baiding and
Moore, and Representatives Bradwell,
Lane, of Hancock, Ralston, Oberly and
Boggs, were appointed such a committee.
After meeting held by the committee on
Thursday afternoon, it was decided to call
a meeting of the friends of prison re-
form in Illinois, in Springfield on the
eleventh of February next, for the pur-
pose of selecting a permanent organiza-
tion.

The National Crop Reporter furnishes
the final estimates of last year's crop of
wheat and hay in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,
Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Ten-
nessee and Wisconsin:
The estimated total production of wheat
in the states named, in 1873, was in round
numbers 125,300,000 bushels, and the fall-
ing off from the year 1872 is placed at ten
and one-half per cent. Indiana shows
the heaviest loss, being over one-half per
cent, and Tennessee the largest gain, or
nearly one per cent. The estimates of
the hay crop give the average falling off
of that crop of 1873 as compared with that
of 1872, equal to six and one-half per
cent, and makes the total yield last
year in those states nearly 10,000,000
tons.

Reports from the correspondents of the
"Chicago Herald" indicate an unusually fa-
vorable condition of the growing wheat
in most sections, although in a few locali-
ties it is feared that damage has been done
by alterations of freezing and thawing
weather.

POSTMASTER GENERAL has replied to
the Senate resolution proposing a restora-
tion of the franking privilege. He is
strongly opposed to such restoration. As
the law regarding the franking privilege
only went into effect on the first of last
July and the time has not been long
enough to give it a fair trial, he
recommends that it be
repealed until such a trial can be
made. He estimates that the net value of
stamps for the next fiscal year, to cover the
transmission of matter formerly sent
through the mails under the frank of the
heads of the departments will amount to
two and a quarter millions of dollars. In
the event, however, of returning to a free
distribution to the people of
public documents and of
improved paid and garden seeds, he sug-
gests, in view of all the facts, that his de-
partment should be empowered to arrange
for their transportation as freight in other
conveyances than mail cars, so as not to
embarrass the legitimate postal business
of the country. The abolition of the
franking privilege met the general ap-
proval of the people, and if it is the
means of saving to the country two and a
quarter millions of almighty dollars a
year, the fact will go far toward propo-
riating, among the public sentiment
against its restoration.

ANTI-SPIRITUALISM.

REVELATIONS OF A MEDIUM.

In Birmingham, England, has been
found an Anti-Spiritualist association. At
a recent meeting of the members, Mr. R.
J. Lee, a former trance-medium, proceed-
ed to deliver an address descriptive of
his experience in spiritualism. He had
discovered it to be a delusion, but still he
was not able to believe. The spirit-
ualists in Birmingham urged him to take
the superintendence of developing at
their medium, and he held séances for
that purpose in Suffolk street. Now for
the mode of development. To develop
medium, all they had to do was to
sit down in a chair, and if the condi-
tions were favorable, and they had de-
veloped fully, the table would tip.
Then they had speaking mediums, who
were difficult to develop. Speaking me-
diums went into the trance, and if they
could not go off by themselves, they were
sent off by means of passes from one of
the members of the circle. Next, as to the
mediums: If they wished to see any
of their departed friends, he would give
them instructions. He used to be a seer,
medium, and used to see spirits so that he
could not distinguish them from real men;
but, strange to say, that after giving
up spiritualism, he had never seen a spirit
though he possessed all his other
faculties of mediumship. How did they
develop a seeing medium? The most
nervous persons they could find made
the best seeing mediums. They must go
home and retire in a dark room, be-
hind their door, and sit there for an
hour. That was the first night, and they
must repeat it till they could see
spirits. That was the way to develop a
seeing medium; it was the way he developed
two of three persons who at the present
time were good mediums amongst the
spiritualists. Some went on to speak
of the general forthrightness of
mediums, and the impossibility of finding
many of their communications. Among
other things he mentioned that the spirit
of John Kelt, a Scotch minister, made the
mistake of one occasion of manifesting
himself in Birmingham and Wolverhampton
at the same time. At one time the
Birmingham spiritualists were honored by
some very exalted spirits. He remem-
bered one night a speaking medium was
speaking, and on the name of the spirit
being asked, the reply given was "Jesus
Christ." He (Mr. Lee) said, "are you
the Jesus Christ set forth in the New Testa-
ment as the Saviour of the world?"
The answer was "Yes," but on his asking
"Are you the Saviour of the world?"
the reply was "No." There
were persons present in that room who
were sitting with him in a circle some
time in 1867, or commencement of 1868,
when they received a communication from
Dr. Livingstone, who, at that time, was
supposed to have been cruelly murdered
in Africa. It took about an hour and a
half to make the communication through
the table. The spirit of Dr. Livingstone
told them that he had been shot; that five
Africans attacked him, but before he was
killed himself he managed to "settle"
four of them; also that he was buried in
a village with twenty-six letters in his
title, etc. He quoted instances to show
that the spiritualists themselves did not
thoroughly believe the communications
made to them from the spirit world.

SKETCH OF THE SIMES TWINS.

The Simes Twins, Eng and Chang,
lately residing in North Carolina, were
afflicted with illness in the year 1871.
They were born at a small village on the
coast of Siam, in the year 1811. Their
parents got their living by fishing, and un-
til 1850, when Eng and Chang were
brought to the United States by their
mother, they were selling shell fish. Their
mother bore seventeen children. At one
time she gave birth to three and never less
than two. But none of these children
were deformed. The twins were united at
the anterior part of the chest by a
prolongation of a kind of fleshy band
the size of the hand. This band of
flesh is about two inches broad and four
inches thick. The whole mass was tough
and capable of being considerably ex-
tended. One could whisper in the ear of one
of them without the other hearing, while
volatiles applied to the nostrils of one
had no effect on the other, and while pluck-
ing the arm of one excited no sensation
in the other, still if you put a pin in
the exact vertical centre of this connect-
ing link both would flinch from the hurt.
The twins were seldom observed to con-
verse with each other. They played a
good game of draughts, made pretty
good music on the piano, and at the same
time, and frequently played against each
other.

After attracting a vast amount of atten-
tion among scientists and physiologists in
the old world, they married two sisters
and settled down near Salisbury, North
Carolina, on a well stocked plantation.
In addition, they had at one period ample
funds invested through their agent in
New York. During the war they continued
to reside on their plantation, and lived in
the same quiet and harmonious as
ever, until some years afterwards. Of
course no one ever thought of drafting
them, and their negroes prospered, except
when out of temper from any cause. It was
when out of temper from any cause. It was
apt to work itself off in striking the first
one that came to hand, from which the best
escape was to keep out of the way. The
brothers probably never would have had
any difficulty, but that their wives
thought sisters, turned away their hearts
and children were the cause of this estran-
gement. Up to the period that each
had five children, the two, looked well
enough, but one of them had a sixth and
this awoke envy and jealousy to such a de-
gree that the two sisters, not being bound
together like the twin brothers, would no
longer live under the same roof. The
brothers were, it seems, about fifty-four
years of age, the one, we believe, the
smaller and taller of the two, looked well,
and he said ten years older than the other.
They could turn either back to
back or face to face, but that is
as far as the remarkable bond
that united them permitted. It was almost
certain that should either die the other
could not survive even a few minutes, as
there was an artery as large as
the femoral artery that connects them.
A few years since they corresponded with
some of the leading surgical operators in
London, as to the possibility of the un-
binding being out, so that in case of the
death of one, the life of the other might
be saved. At the request of the London
surgeons they visited that city, and many
experiments were tried to determine the
safety of such an operation. Among other
things a ligature was tied firmly for a few
minutes around the connection between
them, so as to prevent the circulation of
blood through the artery. But it seemed
as if each would expire if the two failed
away and lost all consciousness, and there
were symptoms that the same effect would
follow to the other, but the process could
not be continued long enough without an-
nouncing the life of him who was the
first to faint. Since the breaking out of
the rebellion the twins both dressed in the
confederate gray, and were both members
of the same church, having united with a
small Baptist church in their neighbor-
hood, of which they were considered very
worthy members, though they were born
in Siam.

A RESOLVE.

(From the New Orleans Times.)

As an evidence that the qualities of
courage and self-sacrifice are not confined
to the human race, there is a story of a
courageous young girl who bore her
self bravely under such trying circum-
stances as would have severely tested the
most dogged determination ever shown
by the human race. On Sunday last this
young lady, at church when, during
the delivery of the sermon, she suddenly
became aware that something of a
crawling nature was making an ex-
peditious journey up her leg. Startled, as
she well might be, she was for the
space of a moment of action, and there-
fore she got up and rushed through the
aisles, and out of the church, and a
hundred touching snakes, rats, and a
host of disgusting creatures, but with a de-
termined effort she recovered her presence of
mind, and by the time the "bible" had
got a short distance above her knee, she
clutched it through her dress with a vice-
like grip, and lay down in a faint. Since
the first revelation of an hour the
circumstance she had not uttered a
sound, nor given any outward sign of the
mental torture she must have suffered, but
at rigid and composed, firmly grasping that
"horrible thing," which she knew was
some living creature, when, upon being
clutched it gave forth a squealing sound,
and lay there for a quarter of an hour.
The brave girl sat there as composed as ever,
still retaining her hold, till the close of the
service, when she departed homeward,
never relaxing her grip until reaching
home, when, giving a hurried explanation
to her mother she fainted dead away.
A quick examination by the mother re-
vealed the presence of an hour the
door-nail, as the cause of the unhappy ad-
venture, which for lively interest and the
revealing of a remarkable spirit in the
mind of a young girl is not often matched
in this latter day.

CORRECT.

(Carbondale Observer.)
We had, up to last week, supposed John
Oberly to be a printer. We are happy to
learn, through the St. Louis "Democrat,"
report of John's sayings, that our former
opinion was founded upon our ignorance
of John's true avocation. "I am a farm-
er," said our brother, and thus nobly
placed himself amid the rank and file of
our farmers.

JOHN HOWARD, the great philanthropist,
married his nurse; he was twenty-five
years old, and she fifty-two. John Wesley
married a virgin. Peter the Great mar-
ried a peasant girl. Humboldt married a
poor girl, because he loved her. Shak-
spere married for money to pay his debts.
Robert Burns married a girl whom he
courted in the plow-field. Milton parted
from his wife. Washington married a
widow. Franklin married a lady whose
husband was living. Edward Lytton
Bulwer married a shrew. General Fre-
derick married the daughter of Thomas
Benton by sleeping. Martin Luther mar-
ried a nun. Father Hyacinthe married a
convert that finally converted him.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, being asked at
New Orleans to relate the circumstances
connected with the falling letter, told
the gentleman who questioned him the
subject that he had no recollection of such
a letter; that he did not remember hav-
ing received any letter from Mr. Cushing
at the time referred to, and that he had
no knowledge of the person in whose behalf
the letter purports to have been written.
This is a strange fact, as the incident is
one that would be likely to impress a
memory so tenacious as that of Mr. Davis.

It will be remembered that after El-
liott, the colored negro from South Car-
olina, delivered his famous "speech" in
the House, the gentleman who questioned
him in all probability, in connection
with some gigantic Caucasian intellect. It
now transpires that the speech was writ-
ten out by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts,
and given to Elliott to deliver. (Chicago
Times.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported Expressly for the Bulletin.

THE LATEST.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, January 24.—The Presi-
dent has appointed James B. Rawlings,
son of General Rawlings, late Secretary
of War, one of the cadets at large to the
military academy at West Point.

The Louisiana bill now in preparation
by General Butler, Senator Carpenter and
others, provides that the new election pro-
cedure under that state shall be con-
ducted under the supervision of
congressional commissioners, consisting of
one senator and two representatives. Gen.
Butler will, it is said, have charge of the
bill in the House, and its passage will
depend on the support of the Democrats,
who, for the most part, are opposed to
reopening of the question, being adverse
to Congressional interference in the af-
fairs of the state, although condemning
the means by which the Kellogg govern-
ment was placed in power. Senators Car-
penter and Thurman and Gen. Butler
had a prolonged consultation yesterday
on that subject.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The gain
in the stock of coin in the country during
the first six months of the current fiscal
year is given at about thirty millions of
dollars in gold, and one million dollars in
silver. The number of trade dollars is-
sued was one million two hundred and
twenty-five thousand dollars.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE DEBTS REMAIN QUIET.
NEW YORK, January 24.—The super-
intendent of police, while admitting that
there is some danger of a disturbance
still existing among a portion of the un-
employed workmen, he denies all
statement that an order has been issued
for the protection of the churches, owing
to information that threats were made by
Communists; nor does the captain of
the precinct in which the convent of
St. Catherine is situated know the founda-
tion of the rumor that this institution was
to be burned by the more desperate of the
Communists. A large force of police
was held in readiness last night at the
headquarters, convenient to the convent.
The corner-stones of the Tribune build-
ing was laid today according to the pro-
gramme.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE PIONEER AND CATHOLIC. Fraud
amounts to nearly \$50,000.
DISCHARGED.
One thousand men were discharged
from the navy during the past week.
JOSEPH W. FREEMAN.
was arraigned in the Hudson county court
on a charge of willful murder. He plead
not guilty, and his trial was set down for
the 10th of February.

From London.

LONDON, January 24.—The steamer
State of Pennsylvania has arrived out.

From Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, January 24.—Frank Proth-
ingham, fifteen years old, was killed yester-
day afternoon by falling through hatch-
way No. 28, on River street.

From Wheeling, W. V.
WHEELING, January 24.—The towboat
Panther with a tow of coal, struck the
railroad bridge at this afternoon,
sinking three barges.

Hockharen, Miss.
FIRE.
HOCKHAREN, January 24.—Stearns' hotel,
Grant & Swinebale's dry goods store, and
the post-office building were burnt. Loss
\$15,000. No insurance.

From Halifax.
THREE LOST.

HALIFAX, January 24.—A dispatch
from Folmouth, Jamaica, announces the
arrival there from this port, the brig T.
Morrill, dismantled and with the loss of
three of her crew in a gale.

From Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Wm. E.
Littlejohn has declined the nomination for
Mayor as an independent candidate.
Mayor Stock, nominated by the Republi-
cans, is now the only candidate in the
field.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—C. A.
Layton, committed suicide by shooting
himself with a pistol.
The weather here is clear and very cold
for this locality and season.
The prospects for an abundant harvest
throughout the state are excellent.

From Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, January 24.—The first
convention of the instructors of deaf mutes
ever held in this country is in session here,
discussing the methods of teaching articu-
lation to the deaf and dumb. The con-
vention has voted to publish a man-
script periodical for distribution among
the institutions.

From Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, January 24.—Yesterday
afternoon a miner was walking along the
main street of Pittston on his way home
from work, when a stranger on the side-
walk, apparently watching for some one,
approached and shot the miner dead.
Half a dozen persons who witnessed the
shooting attempted to arrest the murderer,
but he threatened to shoot any one who
interfered, and passing down the street,
disappeared in an alley and has not since
been seen.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—In Gal-
veston this morning, at the criminal
court, the case of J. B. Helm, charged
with the murder of John Ferguson, was
called and owing to the non-appearance
of witnesses, was held over. While the case
was waiting, Johnny Ferguson, son of the
murdered man, approached the prisoner
between the railing and the table, unob-
served, and drawing out a five-shooter,
shot Helm through the head, killing him
almost instantly. Young Ferguson was
arrested and is now on trial.

Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The prob-
abilities for the states east of the Missis-
sippi river are colder, and generally clear
weather will prevail with continued high
barometer, and Northwesterly to North-
easterly winds.
For the Ohio Valley and thence north-
ward over the upper lake regions and
westward to Minnesota, clear or partly
cloudy weather, with low temperature and
Northerly to Southerly winds.
For the Middle Atlantic and New Eng-
land States, colder and partly cloudy
weather, with fresh to brisk and occasion-
ally higher to westerly winds, and falling
barometer.
For the lower lake region light snow
followed by colder and clearing weather,
with westerly winds.

RIVER NEWS.

Office of Observation, Signal Service U. S.
army. Daily report of the stage of water,
with the changes for the 24 hours ending
3 o'clock p. m., January 24, 1874.

STATIONS.	Above water.	Changes.
	24 H.	7 D.
Keokuk	0.0	0.0
Brussels	0.0	0.0
Cairo	24.1	0.0
Cincinnati	32.0	4.0
Naperville	9.0	1.0
Dubuque	2.1	0.0
Evansville	0.0	0.0
Fort Benton	0.0	0.0
Hermann	3.3	0.0
Jefferson City	7.6	0.0
Kansas City	0.0	0.0
Keokuk	4.2	6.0
Little Rock	0.0	0.0
Louisville	10.0	0.0
Memphis	21.0	0.1
Morgantown	15.8	4.1
New Orleans	0.0	0.0
Paducah	0.0	0.0
Pittsburg	19.0	0.0
Plattsburgh	15.0	0.0
St. Louis	14.2	0.0
St. Paul	13.0	0.0
Vicksburg	13.0	0.0
Yankton	0.0	0.0

*Below high water mark.

PITTSBURGH, January 24.—River on a
steep, with 18 feet 6 inches.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—River falling
slowly. Weather clear and cool.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—Departed—
B. H. Cook, Paducah; Bradford, upper
Cumberland; Davis, St. Louis. Weather
clear and cold. River rising, with 10 feet
on shoals.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 24.—Clear, morn-
ing 25 to 32. River risen one foot; wind
from the north. Down—Shippers: Wm
7:30 p. m.; Mary Houston, 9 a. m.; Grey
Eagle, 2 p. m.; Andy Baum and C. B.

St. Louis, January 24.—Arrived—
Lady Lee, Red river; Kate Kinney, Henry
Ames and Pauline Carroll, New Orleans.
Departed—Commonwealth, Atlantic and
Yager, New Orleans; Capital City, Vicks-
burg; Belle Shreveport, Red river; Belle
Memphis, Memphis. River rising rap-
idly.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Flour dull and
unchanged. Flour fall grades at
5 00/100, scarce and wasted, other
grades dull. Wheat dull, few buyers and
nothing wanted except spring, No 2
spring 1 25/100; No 2 red fall, 1 45/100;
No 2 1 45/100; No 2 offered at 1 55/100 1/2 bid.
Corn 1 15/100 higher, No 2 mixed 52/100.
Oats firm and unchanged, No 2 mixed 44-
45/100.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Flour dull and
unchanged. Wheat demand active and
prices advanced. No 1, 1 25/100; No 2, 1 25/100;
No 3, 1 25/100; No 4, 1 25/100; No 5, 1 25/100;
No 6, 1 25/100; No 7, 1 25/100; No 8, 1 25/100;
No 9, 1 25/100; No 10, 1 25/100; No 11, 1 25/100;
No 12, 1 25/100; No 13, 1 25/100; No 14, 1 25/100;
No 15, 1 25/100; No 16, 1 25/100; No 17, 1 25/100;
No 18, 1 25/100; No 19, 1 25/100; No 20, 1 25/100;
No 21, 1 25/100; No 22, 1 25/100; No 23, 1 25/100;
No 24, 1 25/100; No 25, 1 25/100; No 26, 1 25/100;
No 27, 1 25/100; No 28, 1 25/100; No 29, 1 25/100;
No 30, 1 25/100; No 31, 1 25/100; No 32, 1 25/100;
No 33, 1 25/100; No 34, 1 25/100; No 35, 1 25/100;
No 36, 1 25/100; No 37, 1 25/100; No 38, 1 25/100;
No 39, 1 25/100; No 40, 1 25/100; No 41, 1 25/100;
No 42, 1 25/100; No 43, 1 25/100; No 44, 1 25/100;
No 45, 1 25/100; No 46, 1 25/100; No 47, 1 25/100;
No 48, 1 25/100; No 49, 1 25/100; No 50, 1 25/100;
No 51, 1 25/100; No 52, 1 25/100; No 53, 1 25/100;
No 54, 1 25/100; No 55, 1 25/100; No 56, 1 25/100;
No 57, 1 25/100; No 58, 1 25/100; No 59, 1 25/100;
No 60, 1 25/100; No 61, 1 25/100; No 62, 1 25/100;
No 63, 1 25/100; No 64, 1 25/100; No 65, 1 25/100;
No 66, 1 25/100; No 67, 1 25/100; No 68, 1 25/100;
No 69, 1 25/100; No 70, 1 25/100; No 71, 1 25/100;
No 72, 1 25/100; No 73, 1 25/100; No 74, 1 25/100;
No 75, 1 25/100; No 76, 1 25/100; No 77, 1 25/100;
No 78, 1 25/100; No 79, 1 25/100; No 80, 1 25/100;
No 81, 1 25/100; No 82, 1 25/100; No 83, 1 25/100;
No 84, 1 25/100; No 85, 1 25/100; No 86, 1 25/100;
No 87, 1 25/100; No 88, 1 25/100; No 89, 1 25/100;
No 90, 1 25/100; No 91, 1 25/100; No 92, 1 25/100;
No 93, 1 25/100; No 94, 1 25/100; No 95, 1 25/100;
No 96, 1 25/100; No 97, 1 25/100; No 98, 1 25/100;
No 99, 1 25/100; No 100, 1 25/100.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Flour dull and
unchanged. Wheat demand active and
prices advanced. No 1, 1 25/100; No 2, 1 25/100;
No 3, 1 25/100; No 4, 1 25/100; No 5, 1 25/100;
No 6, 1 25/100; No 7, 1 25/100; No 8, 1 25/100;
No 9, 1 25/100; No 10, 1 25/100; No 11, 1 25/100;
No 12, 1 25/100; No 13, 1 25/100; No 14, 1 25/100;
No 15, 1 25/100; No 16, 1 25/100; No 17, 1 25/100;
No 18, 1 25/100; No 19, 1 25/100; No 20, 1 25/100;
No 21, 1 25/100; No 22, 1 25/100; No 23, 1 25/100;
No 24, 1 25/100; No 25, 1 25/100; No 26, 1 25/100;
No 27, 1 25/100; No 28, 1 25/100; No 29, 1 25/100;
No 30, 1 25/100; No 31, 1 25/100; No 32, 1 25/100;
No 33, 1 25/100; No 34, 1 25/100; No 35, 1 25/100;
No 36, 1 25/100; No 37, 1 25/100; No 38, 1 25/100;
No 39, 1 25/100; No 40, 1 25/100; No 41, 1 25/100;
No 42, 1 25/100; No